### MEXICO.

The New-Orleans Picayune translates from the Siglo Dies y Nucce, of 1st of March, the following

summary of affairs in Mexico:

"Another mouth has passed, and with it we have had
another mode of election, another order of things,
another new phase of the revolution—probably not the
stother new phase of the revolution—probably not the
stother new phase of the revolution—probably not the
stother new phase of the revolution.

another new phase of the revolution—probably not the het—anarchy, always rife, notwithstanding the fatigue and hopelessness of the country, and new complications of questions of the highest importance. Such is the picture presented by the occurrences of February; and we recognize with pain, that in the midst of all this, of the country prostrated, of the ravages of discord, of the country prostrated, of the ravages of discord, of the country prostrated, of the ravages of discord, of the country prostrated, of the ravages of discord, of the country prostrated, of the ravages of discord, of the country prostrated in the parties, Mexico is still far from reaching that state of repose which will lead her to hope for better times.

"The revolutionary Government of Ceballos, which differed as widely from a legal form as it did from the plan of Guadalajara, did not obtain the recognition of its authority by the whole country; while the spirit of revolution, rife on every side, added local aims to the principles proclaimed at Jalisco. Some States retained their Constitutional Governments; others acceded to the revolution on learning the resignation of Arista; others again recognized the acts of the garrison of Mexico; some adopted a conservative reaction; in some the influence of the military and Santa Afts prevailed, while in others the inextinguishable necessity of Free Trade excited the customery intrigues of the monopolists. "President Ceballos doubtless knew the precarious nature of his power, and dis not attempt to organize a Government. He seemed to wait the arrival of Gen. Free, in order to hand over to him, as chief of the revolution, the reins of power. During his administration but few measures were adopted, and those mostly of a secondary nature. In the last moments of his administration he performed a great service to his country, settling, as he did, the important question of Tehnantegoe, adjudicating the opening of the road to the mixed company of Sloo, with which the Oajase and Garcia companies.—have un

company of Sloo, with which the Oajaca and Garcia companies, —having as partners the States of Oajaca, Tobasce and Chiapas—have united.

"Gen. Uraga left Guadalajara, accompanied by a few
effecre. His arrival at the City of Mexico was looked
for with anxiety, for it was hoped that it would put an
end to the state of revolution. Public opinion was well
prepared for him to assume the government and convoke Congress, in accordance with the plan of Guadalajara. But, from the beginning of the revolution, he has
constantly affirmed that he did not desire power. On
he road he found himself surrounded by emissaries constantly affirmed that he did not desire power. On the road he found himself surrounded by emissaries frem all parties, and persons who looked only to indi-

"At Arrogo Zarco he combined a plan with Robles, "At Arrogo Zarco he combined a plan with Robles, the ex-Minister of Arista, which was, in fact, a complete center revolution, and caused the liveliestal arm throughout the country, as it left not a vestige of the primitive plan of Guadalajara. This new plan created a monstrous dictatorship, left in a state of doubt the existence of the federal system, deferred the meeting of Congress, took from it all the powers given to it by the revolution, created a ridiculous aristocratic junta, reduced Uraga to a aulity, chested the hopes of the country, giving authority to those friends of Arista who counseled him to make a country data, and placed Robles in an advantageous position to attain the Presidency. Cohallos would not accept this plan and the authority tendered to him by it, and Uraga as general of the Guadalara division of the army, Lombardini as commender of the garrison of the city, and Robles as chief of Minon's late division, proceeded to elect a President.

"Gen. Lombardini received two votes and took pos-

city, and Robles as chief of Minon's late division, proseeded to elect a President.

"Gen. Lombardini received two votes and took possession at once of the Executive power. This strange
mode of election was generally viewed with displeasare, fer it had no form of legality, no speal to the people, nor any conformity with the principles of the revolution. These ephemerous and transitory Governments
remind us of the last Roman Emperors, and of the deeline of those nations which have left their fortunes to
chance or to the hand of power. The Government thus
formed is looked upon as a temporary interregnam, and
the course of public affairs depends in a great measure course of public affairs depends in a great measure may now be elected President

"Up to the present time ten States and two Territories have voted for Santa Aña, and one, Aguascalientes, for Uraga. The recall of Santa Aña is founded in the belief Uraga. The recall of Santa Ans is founded in the belief that he will be a center of union, and the liberal party hepe that the lessons of experience will have made him a friend of true liberty. Gen Lombardin considering his Government transitory, has abstained from organiz-ing a Cabinet, and all his efforts have been directed to of a refreenization of the . It would seem that the butting a stop to the civil war. It would seem that the hope of a reorganization of the army is as delusive now as it has been on other occasions, and that it will become the instrument of personal ambition, alike prejudicial to the Government and the country. Many officers have returned to the service, military insignia are now the fushen, and we have in the vicinity of the capital nearly

12,000 mes.

"The present order of things is only a transition.

Gevernment exists, thanks to the general waiting of the
country for the new turn of events in case Santa Ana
returns. This expectation, and the discussions of the
several parties will doubtless be prolonged until the
meeting of Congress. Every political organization is in
motion, measuring its forces, weighing its resources,
and putting all its springs in section, that the result of
the revolution may accord with its principles and
optimizes. When order shall be extablished it is probable
that this pacific strike of, opinion may result in a true opthiesa When order shall be a very result in a true that this pacific strike of opinion may result in a true expression of the will of the country and bring success to this new effort for the reconstruction of Mexico."

LATER.
From The N.O. Crescent, 24th.
By way of Brownsville we have advices from By way of Brownsville we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 2d alt, one or two days later from the capital than previously received. The Brownsville Flag says it would seem that quiet has not been yet wholly restreed. There appears still some disaffection in the States of Guanajuato, Pueblo and Guerrero. Gov. Muñoz Ledo, of Guanajuato, bad sent his Secretary to Mexico, says the Trait & Union, to treat with the present Government, but that individual had so conducted himself in the city as to cause his arrest. It conducted numbers in the cry is further stated that a large military force would be sent to Guanajusto to coerce that State into the arrangement of the 6th of February.

Commissioners had also been sent to Puebla to treat
with the disaffected of that State, and it is hoped that

with the disaffected of that State, and it is hoped that their mission will be successful.

In Guerrero one Sr. Alverez has seized the port of Alspulco, and declares his determination to hold it during the Presidency of Gen. Lombardini.

With these exceptions the Republic elsewhere seems quiet enough, and the papers of the capital amounce that President Lombardini was about proceeding to the formation of his Cabinet. It is thought that Sr. Baranda will be Minister of Relations, and Sr. Miguel Masso will receive the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

In Tampico one Gen. Oronez, who signs himself "Commanding General of the State of Tamaulpas," has taken upon himself, in conformity, as he says, with an agreement with Yera Cruz, and "by virtue of other authority," to remodel the Tariff of 1845, by which he decrees, smeng other things, that the article of flower, entering the ports of Tampico and Yera Cruz, shall pay decrees, smong other things, that the article of flower, entering the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz, shall pay a duty of two dollars per barred, while the same article at Matamoros must pay eight dellars. Gen. Oronor, however, will hardly have the pleasure of seeing his work executed, as we see that Gen. Woll has received the command which he assumes himself. The papers of the capital announce that Gen. Woll had been restored to command in the army and assigned the post of "Commanding General of the State of Tamaulipas." He has already left the capital for Vera Cruz, en route for the seat of his future operations. his future operations.

# TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer Yacht yester-

By the arrival of the steamer Yacht yesterday we are placed in possession of fulfilles of Texas papers, as late from Galveston as the 21st, and from the interior as due. We find but little of interest in them.

The Houston Telegraph of the 18th says, in reference to the vote of the people in August for the acceptance or rejection of the bill for the improvement of the rivers of Texas, there is, in that section, a strong disposition to reject it. The planters have no confidence in the rivers, as they were so uncertain that they could scarcely once in three years get their cotton to market by the steamers in season to take advantage of the market. The planters who advanced money to purchase tet. The planters who advanced money to purchase the steamers Brazos and Washington lost nearly every follar they expended to purchase these boats and keep

We are happy to learn that San Antonio is improving more rapidly than any other city in the State. The whole tide of emigration by the Gulf seems recently to be set in that direction, and, at last accounts, the

ity was literally crowded with visitors.

Indian murders are still rife in the border settlements. The San Antonio Ledger learns that the bodies of an unknown German boy and man were found murdered, on the 15th February last, about 15 miles

bodies stripped of all their clothing. scalped and horribly mutlated. Broken arrows were sticking in the bodies, and there were other unmistake-able evidences that the outrages were perpetrated by Indians, probably Lipans, as a party of that tribe are known to have been in the vicinity af the murders a few

days after the discovery.

The Houston Telegraph says the work on the Houston and Austin Railroad is steadily progressing. About thirty men are employed grading the section between the Nine Mile Creek and the Cypress.

The San Antonio Ledger learns that the or r issued last December for the removal of the Com-issary Department from that city to Indianola, has son revoked, at least for the present. The steamship Texas, Capt. James Lawless,

ade the run from New-Orleans to Galveston in thirty-to heurs—the best time ever made from port to port. The steamer Star State arrived at the mouth Trinky River on the 20th with 1,309 bales cotton-

gest cargothat ever came down the Trinity.

e steamer Arthur has been lost on the beach, 16 miles below Galveston. She now lies strand-ed, and a total wreck. She sprung a leak, and was run ashore barely in time to save the lives of those on board. She had a full freight of sugar, molasses and cottou. The cargo was fully insured, but the boat was the entire loss of the owner, who had recently built her in Louis-

We are pained to learn, says The San Autonio Ledger, that Lieut Denman, U.S.A., stationed at the poet on the Liano, was killed a few days since by the

sceidental discharge of fire-arms in the hands of Lieut. Hellibird, of the same post. Lieut, Denman was a young officer of much promise, and greatly beloved by his associates.

The San Antonio Ledger says that Gen. Harney is at present in that city, looking hale and jovial as ever. The General is a universal favorite among the

Texans.

The culture of tobacco in Texas is attracting
The Ludger, of San Anome attention. The editor of The Ledger, of San onio, has been shown a specimen of leaf tobacce ra fone Cuben seed, by Mr. Young, of Castrorille, last year, as an experiment, which in every respect is fully equal to any raised in Cuba or elsewhere. It is likely at no distant day to form one of the main agricultural tions of the State.

The bill to incorporate Indianola as a city has passed both Houses of the Legislature, and become a

The Governorship of the State is begginning to be agitated. Gen. T. J. Chambers announces himsel a candidate in a short circular, addressed to the people

Mr. A. M. Lewis declines being a candidate, es there has been no nomination by the

## THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

The Question of City Railroads in the Legis-

lature-Both sides of the Question. The following Reports of the majority and minority of the Committee upon the Broadway and kindred Railroad matters, were made in the Legisla-

Majority Report.

D. Gillmore, from majority of the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the Senate bill, entitled, "An Act to prevent injustice in the construction of Railways in the Cities of this State," REFORT: That they have had the same under consideration ; and after mature deliberation, have come to a

conclusion unfavorable to the passage of the bill, for the

owing reasons, viz.;
First—That a system of Railroad communication is First—That a system of Rairios communication as source of prosperity to the State, and upon the subject of their utility, but one opinion prevails in the community, and as our principal cities increase in population, they can be rendered contributary to the convenience of the inhabitants and the development prospective. The inportance of conceding to the absorption of cities a complete control over the rects and avenues within the locality has sen the recognized policy of legislations so r as enactments have been made in all past me, and is unquestionably based upon a progregar regard for the public interests. By the Dougan of the configuration o mme, and is unquestionably based upon a pro-per regard for the public interests. By the Dougan and Montgomerie charters, which have been confirmed by humerous acts of the Colonial and State Legislatures, the entire power over the streets in the City of New-York, has been given to the Mayor, Aldermen and Com-monalty of said City as a public trust, for the use of the citizens at large and travellers and passengers thereon. (See Charter, pages 14, 15 and 99.) The power-over the streets thus given to the Common Council is a corporate franchise, which it is doubtful whether even the Legisla-ture has explosity or right to interfere with or rean abofranchise, which it is doubtful whether even the Legislature has authority or right to interfere with, or can abolish or restrict, without the consent of the Common Council. If this view of the question be correct, the eactment of the proposed law would be unconstitutional, and therefore the law itself void.

action of the law itself void.

Second—The right of eminent Domain in the streets of the City of New York, which is an attribute of sovereign power has been surrendered to the Common Councilfirst by the King of Great Britain, in the charters and acts of the Colonial Legislature, and, second, by the people of this State in the acts of their Legislature. The policy of legislation, since the adoption of the Constitution of this State, in 1846, has been, not to centralize power in the State; but rather to decentralizeit; and in no instance within the knowledge of your Committee, has the State attempted to recover back delegated authority, or to grasp power, the exercise of

mittee, has the State attempted to recover back delegated authority, or to grasp power, the exercise of which could be safely entrusted to Local Officers, or Municipal Corporations or Supervisors.

Third—The proposed law is a Legislative expression in judicial proceedings, now pending, and is therefore not only discourteous to another department of Government, but a usurpation of its power. The interference with, and the assumption of these powers is entirely unnecessary, since the Courts of this State have solemnly asserted their suthority to prevent the infliction of wrong, or the consummation of corrupt legislation. In the case of Palmer against the Broadway Railway Association, (to prevent the consummation of the grant for the case of ramer against the broadway failing and cristien, (to prevent the consummation of the grant for which the bill under consideration is sought to be enacted,) Judges Duer and Bosworth delivered the opinion of the Court, and expressly decided, that they possessed jurisdiction under the following circumstances:

jurisdiction under the following circumstances:

1st. If the Corporation, in making any grant, or conferring any power or privilege, exceeded the legal authority conferred upon it by law.

2d. If the grant or license was based upon corruption, or was in its character improvident.

3d. If the construction of any Rallway in the streets or avenues designated would be inconsistent with public uses to which they were originally deficated.

The alleged frauds of the Common Council, which are assigned as the reason for the passage of the law in question, are therefore of Judicial cognizance, and appropriately belong to the Courts, which, with the full and adequate powers vested in them, as above set forth, renders ately belong to the Courts, which, who the lini and accupate powers vested in them, as above set forth, renders any additional remedy or protection from the Legislature unnecessary. The passage of the Senate bill, if Constitutional, while depriving the local authorities of power, would vest them in the Legislature without any restriction or limitation, and the very wrongs now complained of might be inflicted by an act of the Legislature, or which there would be no remedy, as the Courts unfor which there would be no remedy, as the Courts un-der such circumstances, would be without power to re-

Fourth, The bill was evidently urged hastily through the Senate without the consideration due to an act of so Forms. The bill was evidently urgest hastily through the Senate without the consideration due to an act of so great importance, and if it should become a law, would effectually prohibit the prosecution and completion of other Railways in the City of New-York, against which there has been no complaint, and which the convenience of the public demand should be speedily finished.

The Second, Third and Ninth-av, Railways, the transfer for each of which have read-

The Second, Third and Almara, Railways, incomparations for each of which have made extensive proparations for their construction, and incurred great expenses for materials therefor, would suffer great injustice by the passage of this law, while on the other hand the grantees of the Sixth and Eighthay. Railways, who have a portion of their road completed (the Sixth to Forty-fourth-st and the Eighth to Fifty-first st.) through have a portion of their road campleted (the Sixta to Forty-fourth-st and the Eighth to Fifty-first st.) through the densely populated portions of the City, and conse-quently the most profitable portions of their grants, would be largely the gainers, by being released from the completion of their roads to Harlem River, through that portion of the route which is at present but sparsely set-tled, and consequently furnishing but few passengers and little inducement for the further extension.

Fifth—That with the growth and progress of the cities of this State, and the natural increase of their popula-

and little inducement for the further extension.

Fifth—That with the growth and progress of the cities of this State, and the natural increase of their population, the necessity for persons of moderate circumstances, to reside remote from the central portions thereof, where their business calls them daily, will render transportation by Railways, almost imperative, and sooner or later, they must take precedence of all other means of conveyance. Applications to the Legislature will then become numerous and seriously burdensome, not only to the applicants for such grants, but to the Legislature, and a vast amount of business imposed upon it, with which its members will naturally be less familiar, and consequently less qualified to act advisedly, than the manicipal authorities of the particular locality, responsible directly to their constituents for any abuse of the authority delegated to them.

Sinth—It is claimed by the advocates of the Senate bill, that if the grantees of the Breadway Railway are permitted to build their road, that great thoroughlare, which is the pride, not only of the City, but of the state, would be descented; that the Railway itself would be come an intolerable nuisance, by filling up the street and preventing the passage of other vehicles either for business or pleasure. The Committee are loth to believe that, by any means of human ingensity, a much greater amount of occupancy of that street can be had, than is to be found in the vast and constantly increasing crowd of omnibuses which now throng it from the Battery to Union square. Nay, they are inclined to the belief that it would relieve it from the plethora of vehicles by which it is now incommoded, or rather obstructed, and at the same time accommodate the traveling public to a much greater extent than by the means at present employed;—besides, the Railway, if a nuisance, may be inducted and removed by judicial action, a common and very efficient remedy, and applied with much less inconindicted and removed by judicial action, a common and very efficient remedy, and applied with much less incon-venience, and much more safety to municipal rights,

venience, and much more safety to municipal rights, than by legislative action.

Neventh—The necessity for the Law is obviated by the fact that the exercise of powers of this maturely municipal corporation cannot produce any permanent wrong or injury. It being a legislative power, any succeeding Common Council could revoke it, the grant or license. The Courts have affirmed this principle in the case of the Butler and others against the Corporation of New-

Finally-This is the first instance in the history of regulation where a people have saked to have municipal rights which are guaranteed to them by their charters and numerous legislative enactments, reasumed by the State. It is not to be denied, that the citizens of New York have, frequently made by the State. It is not to be defined, its first contents of New-York have frequently made application to the Legislature for legal enactments in their behalf—but it has always been to increase rather than diminish their powers, to obtain some right, which by the existing charters and laws was not guarranteed to them, and your committee have been constrained to the belief that the advocates of the Law have not duly considered its effects with reference to its general bearing upon the the advocates of the Law have not duly considered its effects, with reference to its general bearing upon the lights but rather as a remedy for an isolated instance of alledged corruption and malicasance in office; if they had, they could scarcely have failed to discover that was establishing a dangerous precedent and acknowledging the correctness of a principle which might result in the entire submission of their municipal authority.

Alt of which a respectfully submitted

fully submittled.
D. GILLMORE.
H. W. JACKSON.
THOS. P. ST. JOHN.
T. C. PETERS.

Minerity Report.

The undersigued, constituting the minority of the Committee on Railroads, to which was referred the Senate bill entitled "An Act to Prevent Injustice in the Construction of Railways is the Cities of this State," respectfully report, that he has been entirely unable to concur in the views and results presented by the majority of the Committee; and as he deems the Minerity Report.

subject one of great importance and some complexity, he considers it his duty to present the concusions as which he has arrived for the consideration of the As-

sembly.

The general question is whether it is expedient or proper for the Legislature by general laws so to regulate the powers of Municipal Corporations, in respect to grants for the exclusive privilege of running railroads in cities, as to insure integrity and fairness in the grants, the promotion of the public interests instead of individual benefits, and an adequate security against injustes to review rights.

if this be admitted, the next question respects

And if this be admitted, the next question respects
the constitutional powers of the Legislature thus to control the exercise of municipal authority.
The reasons for the interference by the supreme
legislative authority of the State by general laws to regulate the powers of City Corporations for the purpose
already indicated, grows out of the peculiarities of the
case. In pursuance of the modern system established
by the Constitution of 1845, for the purpose of preventing monopolies and exclusive privileges, a General
Railroad Law has been passed, which opens to unlimited competition the business of constructing Railroads
throughout the State. Thus it is that monopolies are
rendered impossible. But that system is wholly inupplicable to the etreets of cities. They are so narrow
that there can be but one Railroad in each of them.
Whoever, therefore, obtains the right to construct that
Railroad inevitably acquires a monopoly and most ex-Railroad inevitably acquires a monopoly and most ex-tensive, important and exclusive privileges, affecting immediately the vital interests of the whole City. No check is or can be afforded by the General Railroad Law check is or can be sflorded by the General Railroad Law or by the competition which it invites. And yet the same general policy which induced the passage of such a General Railroad Law, and guarded the privileges granted with the greatest care against abuses and against possible bijury to the public, dem unds that some other checks and guards should be interposed to prevent the abuse of monopolies and exclusive privileges by the granters of Railroads in cities.

This proposition seems to the undersigned so plain and undenishle that he will not dwell longer on the general question of the expediency of legislative provisions in the class of cases presented.

Many of the reasons urged on the report of the majority of the committee against the passage of the Senate bill, and against the passage of any bill on the subject are local in their character, and confined entirely to the City of New York. The undersigned, as will be senterester, consider the subject as a general one in which

the City of New York. The undersigned, as will be seen bereafter, consider the subject as a general one in which all the cities of the State are equally interested, in which the same reasons exist for Legislative interposition, and the same guards and restrictions against the danger of abuse are necessary. He will not therefore discuss the peculiar reasons which may exist in the City of New York, either in favor or against Legislative intervance. yers, either in favor or against Legislative intervention. It is enough for his purpose that great alarm has been excited at supposed abuses, and that thus the danger of them has been pointed out, so as to arrest the attention of the people and of the Legislature. Our statute books are too full laws passed, sometimes on the application of the orporate authorities of cities, and sometimes directly corporate and the constrainces, to require at this day any precedent for the proposed regulations. How a general law, which admits the existence of corporate, by the year, effort to resultate them, can be said to be by the very effort to regulate them, can be said to judicial in its character or interfering with the judicial sutherity, the undersigned is at a loss to understand. The courts are adequate to expound and apply the existing laws; but the evil is that the law itself is defective. The remedying of these defects cannot be regarded as an interference with rights already acquired. The law must in its nature be prospective. That the Legislature may itself commit the same errors and be cultive it is same always as a municipal corporation is guilty of the same abuses as a municipal corporation is an argument hardly respectful to the supreme power in

But in the bill which the undersigned herewith sub-But in the bil which the undersigned nerewin sub-mits, it will be perceived that no discretionary or great-ing power, whatever, is reserved to the Legislature. The only authority it will possess will be to grant or withhold the right of eminent domain in cases where it is not already vested in municipal Corporations for the purposes of a railroad. And the idea advanced in the majority report, that the reservation of any discretions-tic properties between the purpose of the purpo majority report, that the reservation of any discretionary power to the Legislature, in respect to granting railroads in cities, would be the more dangerous because it could not be controlled by the ordinary Courts of Justice, is not only wholly inapplicable, but strikes the underseigned as being one of those singular aberrations into which men are prope to fall when they permit but one idea to occupy their minds. Surely the majority would not deny to the Legislative authority its ordinary powers, because they cannot be controlled by Courts of its own creation! That a general law regulating the exercise of the discretionary powers of any Corporaits own creation! That a general law regulating its exercise of the discretionary powers of any Corporation may produce injustice, in the sense of the majority report, is very probable; that justice is said to consist in this, that certain Companies in New-York who have constructed their roads, will not be affected by the proposed act. Such an argument would forever close the Halls of Legislation against all abuses and violations of date.

luty.

The other considerations urged in the Minority Re-The other considerations urged in the Minority Report, against the expediency of any law on the subject, will be found wholly inapplicable to the bill herewith introduced. The undersigned now proposes to consider the question respecting the Constitutional right of the Legislature to modify, control, or even repeal the provist us of the Charter of a Municipal Corporation, created for public purposes. This right is not expressly denied in the Majority Report; the reputations of the gentlemen who signed it are too high to be hazarded on such a point. But a doubt is modestly interposed.

From the time of the Dartmouth College case to this day there has not been a case, including that one, either in the Courts of the United States, or of any State, involving the question, in which the decisions have not been uniform, constant and without exception, that "if the act of incorporation be a grant of political power, if the set of incorporation be a grant of political power, if the set of incorporation be a grant of political power, if the set of incorporation be a grant of political power, if the set of incorporation be a grant of political power, if the set of incorporation be a grant of political power, if the set of incorporation be a grant of political power, if

the act of incorporation be a grant of political power, it create a civil institution, to be employed in the administration of the Government, the subject is one in which the Legislature of the State may act according to its own judgment, unrestrained by any limitation of its power imposed by the Constitution of the United States."

This is the language of Chief Justice Marshall in the Dartmouth College case. Justice Washington says in the same case: "There are two kinds of Corporations accreases via such as are for public sovernperations aggregate, viz: such as are for public govern-ment, and such as are for private charity. The first are ent of a town city or the like and being for public advantage, are to be governed by the laws of the land." It would seem reasonable that such a corporation may be controlled and its constituthe laws of the land. It would seem reasonable that such a corporation may be controlled and its constitution altered and amended by the Government in such manner as the public interest may require. Such legislative interference cannot be said to impair the contract by which the corporation was founded, because there is in reality but one party to it, the Trustees, a government of the corporation being merely the Trustees for the public. But the case of a private corporation is entirely different, &c., Chancellor Kent says: "Public corporations are such as are created by the Government for political purposes as Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages: they are invested with subordinate legislative powers to be exercised for local purposes connected with the public good. Such powers are subject to the control of the Legislature of the State."

These principles have been recognized by all Courts without exception, and in this State particularly, in cases reported in 6 Page 534, and 1 Barber 547.

But it is alleged in the majority report that the entire power over the streets and avenues in the City of New-York, has been invested by their Charter in the Commens convinced of the accuracy of this position, either in fact or in law. But conceding it, the power is a public one for public purposes, and is of the same character with all the other powers possessed by that body; and of course is subject to the same general powers of control and regulation by the Legislative authority of the State. The quotations already made, establish this beyond all question.

The remark in the majority report that the right of eminent domain has been surrendered by the State to the City of New-York, in respect to the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, in respect to the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, in respect to the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, in respect to the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, in respect to the streets and avenues of the City of New-York, in respect to the streets and

thus designated which is the right to resume the owner-ship of land by the presumed original grantor, the Gov-ernment, for public purposes, is in its nature a preroga-tive and attribute of government and incapable of sur-render. That the Government has delegated to the Corporation of New-York, in the name and behalf of the Government, to-acquire title to land occupied by streets and avenues without the consent of the owners, upon making just compensation, is very probable. But like all other powers, grants, and authorities to that Co-poration, it is for public purposes, and on the principles already stated, subject to the power of the Legislative to control, resulted and reposal.

portion, it is for public purposes, and on the principles already stated, subject to the power of the Legislature to control, regulate and repeal.

The power of the Legislature, being therefore unquestionable, the only other question is to the expediency of exceeding it? The undersigned has already given his views upon the general question, that whenever and however monopolies or exclusive privileges may yet, under our Constitution and laws, he required, especially when they may be very valuable, no higher duty devolves upon the Legislature than that of guarding against their improvident by any body of men and against their being made subservient to private cupidity at the sacrifice of the public interest.

The undersigned undertakes to judge no man, especially those in high public offices. But legislation is not always nor often found upon actual delinquency. It should be enough for its purposes that there is danger of delinquency. That there is great temptation to abuse in the exercise of any existing authority, not only to justify, but to demand intervention.

The ruler who offers temptation is not guiltless if it proves successful in misleading.

That grants of the sale and exclusive right of trans-

That grants of the sale and exclusive right of trans That grants of the sale and exclusive right of transporting passengers running upon iron tracks through the crowded streets of our cities, forbidding all competion by other carriages running in the same way, affect the convenience, comfort and interest of all classes of the community, the stranger as well as the citizen; that the compensation should be just both to the public and the grantce, and that no opportunity should be allowed to exist, whereby any possibility this coorsious power may be perverted to private ends, and become in itself a source of corruption—are propositions which seem to the undersigned to need only to be stated, to meet with universal acquisecence. To guard these interests, and to promote these objects, some law of the state, affecting all the cities—equally, is unideniably necessary.

The bill from the Senane is founded upon this obvi-

all the cities—equally, is undeniably necessary.

The bill from the Senate is founded upon this obvious necessity and would at once meet the entire concurrence of the undersigned if a more simple and practical remedy could not be found. The Senate nill requires the previous consent of the Legislature to authorize the construction of any railroad in any city of this State. The unprecedented increase of the business of legislation particularly that of a local character, warns us against inviting the flood that such a regiment would pour in upon the two Houses. Again, the expediency

of the grant may be eafely left with the City authorities if a power be created to check its abuse. And as to the terms of the grant, it appears to the undersigned that there should be no discretion left any where respecting the principal and vital point, that is the cheapest with which the public can be accommodated. These points being secured the next is the farness and integrity with which the grants are to be made, and the absolute exclusion of all opportunity for favoritism.

These are the leading features of the bill which the undersigned has prepared, after consultation with some

rsigned has prepared, after consultation with some e members from the City of New-York, and also

undersigned has prepared, after consultation with some of the members from the City of New York, and also with one of the most distinguished lawyers of our country, to whom he, as well as the public is indebted for the legal, brief and main features of this report.

The sixth section seems to be necessary on the generality of the bill. Some cities may have absolute for in their streets, others may have the mere right of possession for a common and public highway; and private rights and interests might be affected by the previous general terms of the bill, without such an explanatory clause. It leave the rights of cities and of individuals in respect to streets precisely where they now are unaffected by the provisions of the bill, the undersigned reports the accompanying bill as a substitute for that of ports the accompanying bill as a substitute for that of the Senate, and recommends its passage.

Respectfully submitted,

G. W. HOLLY

# FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES.

#### No. IIL Monks and Nans.

Father Gavazzı delivered his Third Lecture, at the Tabernacle, on Wednesday evening, to a larger audience than has attended any previous one. The body of the house and all the front seats in the galleries being occupied. Making his appearance on the stage at 8 o'clock, the lecturer was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. He said that the subject of this evening's lecture was Monks and Nuns; and he should prove that both are useless, and dangerous to the Church and to society.

The lecturer then proceeded to speak in Italian, as

Monks and Nuns are useless in the Church and in So-Monks and Nons are useless in the Cource and in Science, July Christ ordain Monks and Nuns? No. The primitive Church could worship God—could exercise Christian virtues—could joyfully present itself to the sufferings of martyrdom without having in it a Monastic Corporation, and so it would again, were such abuses How did these abuses of Monks and Nuns creep into

How did these abuses of Monks and Nuns creep into the Church of Christ? They arose from the scandals introduced into the Church by the Popes. While there were no Popes, there existed pure Christianity: when Popes entered into the Church they brought with them splendor, vice, luxury, tyranny, pride—in short every scandal. From the examples of the Popes themselves every species of evil was encouraged.

To check the increasing depravity of the Clergy, well intentioned men founded monastic orders, some of them very rigid in their regulations—for from a corrupt Church no pure morality could flow to the people, but the crystal stream of christian simplicity as written in the Gospel, would necessarily come to them pollural. Therefore, you see that if Popish demoralisation had not entered into the Church, religious societies and monastic corporations would not have been necessary. They were intended as a good, but they proved to be a great exil, so soon as the moment was passed. til, to such as a good, but they proved to be a great til, to such as the moment was passed. Except for a moment at their foundation, all these

ders were worse than useless. mone: arders were worse than useres. Indeed, them are re-indeed is sensions in the Church: Dominicans hated Franciscans—and Franciscans hated Dominicans: both hated the Jesuits and were equally hated by them : while all these orders hate the regular clergy as

them; while all these orders hate the regular clergy and are in turn hated by them. And all this hatred in the Church of Love and Charity!

Nor are these feuds all. Dissensions soon spread smong the different branches of the same religious family. The Franciscans becoming corrupt, were divided into upwards of a hundred reforms, each hating the other cordially. So completely were they dismited in matters of dogms, and in forms of worship, that a stranger would not recognize them as being of the same religion. Under these several schools of theology accumulated every abuse or absurdity that could be collected from Pagan idolatry, such as worship of saints, images, pictures, relics, the crown of the covery surfer, of the Virgin miracles, rosaries, patcould be collected from Pagan isolatry, such as worship of saints, images, pictures, relics, the crown of the seven griefs of the Virgin, miracles, rosaries, pa-ents, benedictions, &c. In a word, they opened a SHOP in the midst of the Church. (Applause.) But some say that we owe much of the arts to Popish splendor. The arts are but Pagan. In the theater, in

pelaces, in the temples, in the ruins of Pompeti and Herculeaneum are the arts; but in the simplicity of a Christian Church the arts are out of place. The Primitive Christians adore God in the Catacomb, in simpliitive Christians adore God in the Catacombs, in simplicity and purity of spirit. Those who regard the spiendor of their houses of worship do not adore God but State. Go to Rome. You will find no sublic building in America to be compared with the Papal Temples for spiendor. A Roman plebeian addressing the populace in the Piazza Navona, said, pointing to the spleadid Palazzo Braschi built by a Pope, "Splendid as that palace is, take a knife and scratch any part of the building and the blood of the people will flow from the wound." And I say to you, make a purcture ever so small in the walls of any convent and blood and tears will flow from the wound. (Applause and hisses; cries to turn the hisser out, as he hissed merely in opposition to the applause; he did not understand Italian; after some resistance, the man was ejected, and order restore. Of all denominations, the legitive state.

of all denominations, the Jesuits are the worst. Under the mask of pretended sanctity, they have found the means of deceiving the world. Is the world prone to be deluded? Is the world pleased at being deceived with outward appearances? The Jesuits, who are most cunning, have discovered that the world likes to be dazzled; they have humored the foible of man, while they perpetrate their massacres.

We to the people in the midst of whom the Jesuits flourish and found Churches and Colleges—that people cannot but perish. I want no theories; I have facts more than enough to convince any one who will open his eves and look. The Jesuits have ruined Spain, Port-

more man enough to convince any one who will open his eyes and lock. The Jesuits have ruined Spain, Port-ugal, Mexico, France, Italy—and they will ruin American if the Americans suffer them to get a footing in the land (Applause).

[land. [Applause.] Woe to the nation in which the Jesuits presper, for

Woe to the nation in which the Jesuits presper, for the people must soon become their siaves. Neither science, nor belte listres, nor commerce, nor nationality can exist under the withering shade of Jesuitism.

Nowhere can Popery exist except in darkness, ignorance and superstition. We have found it in Italy. The first word of liberty uttered in 1847 was "Fuori i Gesuiti"—out with the Jesuits—and then they left listly, taking the road to England and America, leaving behind a few in disguise to sow the dragon's teeth of discord. Now Austria protects the Jesuits as the tools by which she hopes to effect more mischief to the human race than she can accomplish by means of her hundreds of thousands of armed warriers. In the hands of the Jesuits do Austria and the Pope trust the education of the youth that their spirits may be crushed early, and that they may the more easily be enslaved.

I speak not now for Italy. It is in the interest of America that I speak. If you wish your children to be

ceive her danger. Would to God that America uld listen to me and learn what is the pestilence most be feared by man. [Applause.] The Padre then addressed the audience in English, as

Why do you speak against Monks and Nuns? Why, Why do you speak against stokes and Nuis: "Vay, because, as Aeneas said, in Virgil, "All of which I saw, a great part of which I was." We are told that when a man is converted from the Roman Catholic Church to the Protestant, he is sure to speak against the former; but that, on the contrary, when a Protestant joins the Catholic Church, he does not speak against the Protestant Church. Well, what is this a sign of? It is a sign that he has nothing to say arainst the Protestant Church. that he has nothing to say against the Protestant Chu Do you think it is because that now he is a Catholic, he is all kindness? No! When they have nothing to say against a system of religion, they calumniate men—as, for instance, Newman, in England. When we become Christians, we have very much to say against all false systems of religion. If a man is sincere in his religion, the cannot keep silence: he cannot help speaking against these auricular confessions, and idolatry of priests and bishops and saints. Be not automished, herefore, if I this evening speak against the Monkish ystem. stem. I would ask Roman Catholics M, in the beginning of

the Church, there were any monks? Did Christ ever speak of them, or in any way allude to them? No, never. In the first centuries of the Christian era there were no Monks. We therefore conclude that if the early Christians bad among them no Monks, there is no deed of them at the present day. They are perfectly useless. When Papacy first arose with power, and splendor, and grandeur, the temporal authority, then there was introduced into the bosom of the Church great disorder. Then Benedictus and Columbus, and others were prepared to institute some of these monasothers were prepared to institute some of these monas-tical orders. If we have Monks at the present day, it is only in consequence of the disorders introduced by Pa-pacy. In the thirteenth century, when Monks were preaching the gospel, their luxury became so great, as stated by many of the Church, that St. Francis instituted the Franciscan order to prevent these dissipations But, without Papacy, we should not have Monks at all But, without Papacy, we should not have Monks at all. They are at the present day very dangerous to the Church. All kinds of disorder have come from the monastical system. They have never been united in the Roman Catholic. True, the Papiets themselves claim to be the only Church that is united—asy that the Protestants are not united. But what kind of unity is there in the Roman Catholic Church? If they speak of unity in dogma, I would ask them if Protestants are not also here united. What kind of unity can the Roman Catholic Church produce that is not enjoyed in the Protestant
Church? Where there are ten differences among Protestants, there are ten thousand differences among Catholics. But there are no material differences existing
among believers in the Protestant religion. Bacon says
that the water of the sea, when agitated by storms, appears dark and turbid; but that after the storm has
passed away, the waters become calm and placid again,
and appear clearer and brighter than before. So it is
with all the littlej differences which may come up between members of the Protestant Church. But the differences in the Church of Rome are for more serious;
they are differences for war not for moral war, but for
a war of hatred and malignity. Papiets enjoy two un What kind of unity can the Roman Catho a war of hatred and malignity. Papiets enjoy two un ties: first, the unity of the Hierarchy or a unity of despotism—and, secondly, a unity of strength in lies. [Applause.] In this respect, it is true, Papists are united. They have first a unity of slavery, and secondly a unity of lies and impostures. Between priests and friars there is a perpenal war. The priests constitute a spiritual elergy, and the friars a secular clergy; and between them there is the same unity as between dogs and cats [Laughter] The Monastical Orders have introduced into the Church great distance of the monastical institutions has a security and union and differences in doctrines and teachings. Each one of the monastical institutions has a separate and peculiar school. There is the Dominical school, and the Augustin school; the Barnabite school, and Bernardian school; the Carmelite school, and the Jesuit school. And this is the union in the Roman Catholic Church! The Dominicans look very severely and indignantly upon Franciscans; and in their turn the Franciscans are equally bitter against the Carmelites, and the Carmelites against the Augustins, and the Augustins against the Jesuits. And as there are many different kinds of cloaks in that Church, so also the heart is different. [Applause.]

But are these Monks useless to the Church ! Yes not only useless, but dangerous to Christianity. We want no such teachers as these among us. We want no such masters as these for our children. They are no such masters as these for our charten.

dangerous to the society in which we now live, and dangerous to the coming generations. Look at France, and at my poor Italy! It is the teachings of these Jesuits more than anything else that has been their ruin. In these Jesuit schools the pupils are obliged, as often as once a year, to write a letter to St. Louis Gonzaga, in Heaven, in which letter they are obliged to confess in the same of the Saint. This letter is

In these Jesuit schools the pupils are obliged, as often as once a year, to write a letter to St. Louis Gonzaga, in Heaven, in which letter they are obliged to confess all their sins and ask pardon of the Saint. This letter is sealed up and put into a box of the school; and, (as the Jesuits are very good Postmasters to Heaven—working without any pay,) these letters all get answered in the course of a few weeks. [Laughter.]

In my lialy we have a hundred Priests and Monks. The infidelity of some of my countrymen comes from this great army of Priests and Monks. In the Roman States it is thought that the clergy passess one hundred millions dollars. The richest people in this country belongs to Monks, who rob society to dress themselves. And now, remember what I say. These Monks come here to America. They cannot live here without money. I remember we sent from Italy 35,000 francs to support a Jesuitical school somewhere in the vainity of New-York. Now, if these Jesuits get a little stronger here, they will support themselves. After the arrival of Cardinal Wise man in England, he obtained from dying Catholics £200,000 sterling. Jesuits work for this maxim: "obedience—blind obedience—passive obedience," they also work for a definite end—the destraction of Prate-tantism. Jesuits rulned Spain, Portugal France, Italy; and they will ruin America if they are allowed to flourish here. It is impossible for them to support your Republican Government. These Jesuits work sgainet all Republican and Constitutional Governments. They uphold and work for tyranny and despotism, and therefore it is that the tyrant of Austria is a great friend sgainst all Republican and Constitutional Governments. They uphold and work for tyranny and despotism, and therefore it is that the tyrant of Austria is a great friend of the Jesuits. In America, you do not know how steadof the Jesuits. In America, you do not know how stead-ily and insidiously they work. They come here very surple, and humble, in their appearance, but they greatly eceive you in their influence.

But without Monks we should have no Nuns—they

But without Monks we should not not not an ancessary consequence of Monks. They are the spiritual sisters of Monks. [Applause.] Now if Monks are useless, what are Nuns? What are Nuns? Christineer instituted Nuns. He never said to Mary Magdaneer instituted Nuns. never isstituted Nuns. He never said to Mary Magda-lene "Go, and be a Nun." What Christ never com-manded Popes have commanded. This system against the Word of God, because Christ, in St. Matthew, said "Men do not light a candle and put it under bushel." It is the obligation of all good men to show forth their good works. Therefore, when these Monks conceal these Nuns under the bushel of monasteries, they are acting against the Word of God. [Applause.] These Nuns have everywhere a very large kitchen, where they work all kinds of humbugs. When the Father Confessor is low-spirited, one of these Nuns presents him with a sugar-plum to duleify his mouth. [Applause.] Nuns in the day of their sol-Father Confessor is low-spirited, one of these Nuns presents him with a sugar-plum to dulcify his mouth. [Applause.] Nuns in the day of their solemn profession, swear to forget the house of their father and mother; therefore they are not competent to give your daughters an education, for mothers are necessary to teach daughters in domestic affairs. Now, Americans, beware of your houses. We have now nuns traveling. We have every where the presence of Jesuits; therefore look out for your servants that you do not get a Jesuit in disguise! [Applause.] Have you never seen a Jesuit female in a Protestant family? She is a modest-appearing lady, dressed in a plain black dress, with a downesst expression to her countenance; and she is generally very attentive and diligent. But you will find her often to be only a Jesuit spy. If the Roman Catholies like to have among them nuns, very well; but I am surprised to find Protestants having anything immoral in these munmmeries. I know the character of this American audience too well to say anything upon this point; but if any one challenge me to a controversy upon the subject through the press, I should not shrink from it. If you think that all the Nuns are contented in their condition, you are greatly mistaken. They are called "the spouses of Christ and the doves of to a controversy upon the subject through the press, I should not shrink from it. If you think that all the Nuns are contented in their condition, you are greatly mistaken. They are called "the spouses of Christ and the doves of Heaven." But look at their monasteries—iron doors, iron windows, and iron gates! And this is the liberty enjoyed by these spouses of Christ and doves of Heaven. Many become Nuns because of despair; they become Nuns often in consequence of disappointments in love. In London, a few months ago, Miss Talbot was put into a monastery by an Uncle, because she had £80,000. And if Miss Talbot was not a woman of spirit and energy, she never would have escaped from the Nunery; and now she is the wise of Lord Howard. [Applause] Now, let me say to you, do not support or countenance this system. I speak to the ladies of America, when I say I know from England you were greatly engaged in behalf of the slave. This is none of my business. You, American ladies, are all in behalf of the black slave; and why do you forget all the salue slaves! [Applause] And why do you not compare your negro slavery with the slavery of nuns! Do so, and you will find that the nuns are under a million times more severe slavery than are your negro slaves. [Applause.] Only a few of these Nuns, who have an ley heart, and a contented soul, are contented with their condition. Arise! American ladies, in order to relieve them from their slavery! [Applause.]

## MUSIC. Concert.

Metropolitan Hall was well filled on Thursday evening to hear the singing of Elizabeth Greenfield, called otherwise The Black Swan. The person who does the ornithology for her musical renown should remember that though a black swan is a rara seis (we forbear to give the quotation, believing that eertain classical allusions such as that-Scylla et Charybdis, Homo Sum, &c., &c., should enjoy an amnesty,) it does not sing. Its song when dying is the fancy of a poet when lying. But that spart. There is a certain extraordinary interest attached to Miss Elizabeth Greenfield. She belongs to a poor, peeled, defrauded, abused, despised race. A race that in Africa enslaves itself, and has infernal gods that demand human sacri fices. A race that in this country is either manacled or repulsed. To witness this humble creature seeking to be an artist-to enter the arena of a Sontag or Alboni, has its interest. For our part we could not sympathise with the rollicking gaiety of a considerable portion of the audience in seeing her led forward on the plat form. Her behavior was strictly in good taste, gentlemen should not have laughed at her. Had her uditory been the English House of Lords they would

have received her with marked respect. It is hardly necessary to say that we did not expect to find an artist on the occasion. She has a fine voice, but does not know how to use it. Her merit is purity and fullness, but not loudness of tone. Her notes are badly formed in the throat, but her intonation is excelent. She sings, in a word, like a child. The extent of her voice is great. She takes easily the lowest chalumeau note of the clarionet, and when it is taken it is worth nothing. The idea of a woman's voice is a feminine tone : anything below that is disgusting : it is as bad as a bride with a beard on her chin and an oath in her mouth. The low note taken in the Brindisi might have passed simply as a hint; but the infliction of a whole ballad lying in the baritone region between E and E was quite unendurable. We hear a great deal about Woman's sphere. That sphere exists in Music, and it is the soprane region of the voice.

-What culture may do in the case in hand remains to be seen, but it is certainly a voice that ought to he cultivated in Europe, and ought to stay there. The bills of the Concert stated that no colored persons would be admitted, and a strong police was there in anticipation of riot, which did not happen. Under these circumstances we advise Elizabeth Greenfield to go to Europe and there remain. It may be added that she was encored in singing, and gave satisfaction to her audience, who appeared to recognise her musical position. That she has succeeded to the extent shown s evidence of inteffect which merits development. She has had everything to contend against-an education neglected-a spurned thing in social life; but her ambition has thus far triumphed, and we hope to hear a good account of her studies in a country where Alexandre Dumas has learned how to read and write.

THE OPERA-The "Favorita" was postponed last night, owing to Salvi's being attacked with a slight influenza. To-night "La Figlia del Reggimento" will be performed in order to make the three opera nights per week. Alboni and Rovere appear in this charming opera for the first time at ! tickets sold for last evening can be used to night, but those who choose can have their money returned by applying at the box office before 12 o'clock to day.

# CITY ITEMS.

Our first of April weather was cool and pleasant, with an agreeable abetement of the high

ENTERTAINMENTS -- Mr. L. A. BENJAMIN'S ORATORIO of the Chystal Palace, will be given at the Tabernacle, to night, by a thousand young singers.

— Dr. Wigting commences his Anatomical Lecture.

to night, at the Brooklyn Institute. - The Opera of "The Daughter of the Regiment,"

will be given at Niblo's this evening. -At WALLACK's, the excellent comedy of "The

Heir at-Law," and "Pauline" -At Buston's, for the first time, "The Scape Goat, by the author of "Paul Pry." Also, "Poor Pillicuty." Mr. and Mrs Burton in both pieces. Concluding with "The Miller's Maid."

-At the BROADWAY, Mr. Forrest as "Metamore," Also the farce, "Dismond Cut Dismond." -At the St. CHARLES, "Damon and Pythias," and "Walsee, the Hero of Scotland."

-At EARNUM's both afternoon and evening, "Dog Casar de Bazan," by C. W. Clarke,

-At the Cineus, both afternoon and evening, per formances of the most attractive kind.

-At Wood's Minstreis, Negro Songs, Lectures, Burlesques, Dances, &c , in great variety. -At HOPE CHAPEL, Dr. Valentine's amusing cotes tainments.

-At BLEECKER BUILDINGS, a Philosophical Exhi

-Prof. Williams will lecture upon Spiritual Matters. -BANVARD exhibits his instructive Panorama of the Holy Land, both afternoon and evening. -RISLEY'S Panorama of English Scenery on the

The EGYPTIAN MUSEUM presents a fine field for lovers of relics of a wonderful age. -The PANORAMA of the Mississirri exhibits the scenery of that stream from its source to its mouth.

Thomes, is visable afternoon and evening.

-The WASHINGTON EXHIBITION of Works of Art is at the Art Union Rooms. THE NEW OPERA HOUSE .- The subscription for this enterprise has reached the amount of \$125,000

When it reaches \$150,000, the edifice will be forthwit commenced. Rev. Edwin Cook of this City, having accepted the office of Rector of St. Jude's Church, will

enter upon its duties to-morrow, Sunday, April 3d. DEDICATION OF A CHURCH .- On Thursday afternoon the Church in Sixth-st., near the Bower, which has lately been purchased by a colored Society of Congregational Methodists, was dedicated by the usual religious exercises. The house was well filled,

and some fifteen or twenty clergymen, white and col ored, were scated in and about the altar. The pasto of the Church, Rev. Leven Tilman, (colored.) con ducted the opening exercises of reading the Scripture and prayer. The sermon of the occasion was preached by Rev James Bell, pastor of a Church of Congress tional Methodists in Brooklyn. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was expected, but was prevented from attend-ing by another engagement. The text from which the sermon was delivered was St. Mark, 4th chap, 24th verse: "Take heed what ye hear."

This Church was recently the Dwight Congregation Church, and has been purchased for \$11,500.

Young Men's Whig General Committee. -The attendance last evening was a little better, vice-Chairman Dewey presiding, and Messra, Miles and Thacher acting as temporary Secretaries. A quorum was ascertained to be present by calling the Wards over for the names of the members in attendance. As neither of the Secretaries were present, the reading of the minutes and roll of absentees was dispensed with A paper was read from the Ninth Ward, substituting Mr. Nicholas Carroll for Hon. H. J. Raymond, who, it wes announced by one of the delegation, had notified the Chairman that he declined to attend the meeting of the Committee.

Mr. Rowe, of the Sixth Ward, moved to table this document, which was seconded by several members. Mr. Edmonds, of the Seventh Ward, argued that I could not be entertained by the Committee by certain provisions of the new Constitution (not yet printed) to the effect that no vacancy could be filled without the written resignation from the non-attending member, who must first be notified by one of the secretaries ings constituting a vacancy. A warm debate ensued, in which several members participated, the Chair deciding that the substitute was in due form, and so an nounced. This decision was appealed from, and the Ayes and Nayos requested. The motion was subse quently withdrawn, and a new one proposed by the mover to the effect that Mr. Raymond's seat be declared vacant, and also that of John A. Cregier, (for irregular attendence,) who signed Mr. Carroll's credentials for a substitute, which was finally overruled and Mr. Carroll decided to be regularly adthe Chair, which some of the members still objected to unless he was voted for admission by the member

by Ayes and Nays. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft resolutions laudatory of the late administra and its measures, reported that they desired a delay, owing to the domestic affliction which had befallen Mr.

Fillmore's family in the recent decease of his consort. A motion was carried to appoint a Committee to draft a series of resolutions condoling with Mr. Falmore's family on the decease of Mrs Fillmore. A recess was taken, and resolutions to this purport were adopted and ordered to be published.

The Committee to draft resolutions relative to Mr. Fillmore's Administration was granted farther time, and the Chair pronounced the Committee adjourned to

Before the Committee adjourned, it was announce by Mr. Leggat, that Hon. Robert G. Campbell, of the Sixteenth Ward, had been dangerously ill for several months, and was not expected to survive. Mr. Camp bell's illness was confirmed by by some of his col leagues from the Sixteenth Ward, but they still enter tained hopes of his recovery.

Australian emigration still continues to increase from this port. At present, several fine ships are up for Melbourne, Port Philip, some of which are to sail in a few days. Among those advertised to mil at an early date is the fine ship Rockland, on the 10th April. This vessed has large accommodations, having a poop-cabin 80 feet long, and between-decks well adapted for passengers, being high, and fitted with ventilators. She has a fine range of state rooms, pref erable to open berths for health and comfort. She b ongs to the clipper line of packets, the first establishe between this City and Australia, and is the tenth ship that will have been dispatched by this line. The great part of her freight and passengers are already engaged

MEETING OF TEAMSTERS AND TRUCKMEN. There was a meeting of Teamsters and Truckmen the hall No. 360 Grand-st. last evening, for the purpos of preparation for the formation of the Teamster's and Truckmen's Mutual Protective Association, and to take action with reference to an advance of wages. The meeting was well attended. Several employers were present. Mr. James Sears occupied the Chair, and James H. Johnson was Secretary. Mr. Johnson male some remarks in favor of the formation of a society also, referring to the difficulty of men living at the present rate of compensation for their labor. the strikes, he said, had been got up by the holding secret meetings, and by very short notice being given to the employers that they were to dema wages. But this meeting has not taken that course We have come together publicly, and invited our bosses to astend, and hear what we say, and know th necousity which drives us to this position. He spots of the need of their having wages by which they might lay up a little something squinst an accident, or a

Mr. Bevins next addressed them. He spoke of the long day of duty. Those of the teamsters who has the care of their team must be up early in the mornin and continue their duties late in the evening. He met tioned the present prices of provisions and rents, compared with the rates five years ago. Some them get eight shillings, some nine others ten shillings per day. They ought to have \$1 3 per day. He believed that the bosses would be willis the advance, and would be none the poorer the end of the year on account of the increase of con

A resolution offered by Mr. Johnson was adopted that, on and after a week from next Monday, they \$1 50 per day for teamsters, and stand out for it if it is act granted. Quite a number of names were signed to a rell in favor of forming a Protective Society. The